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Knowledge is Power—and the
way to keep up with modern
Knowledge is to read a good
Newspaper.

New Lesson of Great War Pointed Out by Prominent Canadian Worker

By MRS. NELLIE MCCLURG, Edmonton, Alberta

We are not citizens of Canada, of the United States or of Britain only; we are all citizens of the world, and no part of the world can live unto itself alone. We are bound together either by the cords of love or by the chains of death. We are not free while any part of the world is bound. The world is not safe for any one of us until it is safe for everyone.

This makes living a very serious business. When a woman sees her boy go out to kill or to be killed, she loses from her life some of the spirit of youth; she can no longer be deceived into believing that all is well with the world. Women are the last reserves of the nation and they have never yet exerted their full influence. They have lagged behind the men in their development. But the women are being awakened, and a mighty influence for good, for kindness, for human safety is being felt in human affairs.

Characteristic Shortcomings of Our Schools Brought Out by the Great War

By DR. WILLIAM T. FOSTER, President of Reed College, Portland, Ore.

The war has brought out in sharp relief the characteristic shortcomings of the schools of the United States. Our people, as a whole, are prone to contentment with mediocrity and avoidance of the discipline of prompt, thorough and exact achievement. In these respects the schools of the United States reflect the people. Our schools, as a rule, do not make necessary the prompt and complete performance of duty. They do not cultivate the habit of "being there." As challenges to the powers of the majority of the girls and boys of the United States they are absurdly inadequate. The high-school diploma is no guaranty to the employer or to the college that the graduate has ever been required to do his best at anything. In this respect a college is no better. Indeed, it may stand for four years of irresponsible and headlong pursuit of the joys of college life, during which the youth has formed the habit of "getting by" with a minimum of effort.

Thousands of boys in our training camps are experiencing for the first time the necessity of performing assigned tasks promptly and exactly day in and day out. Thus they are having the benefits, for the first time, of a discipline from which there is no escape. All of them know it, and most of them enjoy it.

AN APPEAL TO PATRIOTIC KENTUCKY TOWNS

To the People of every town in Kentucky:

We are warned from Washington there is a serious food crisis ahead, for our own people, unless food production is promptly and greatly increased. There is already an acute food crisis in Italy and France. The dire needs of their people must be relieved by our Government if they are to support their brave men in the trenches. If they fail, we fail; if their lines are broken, hundreds of thousands of our boys "over there" will be slaughtered. No starved army, no starved nation can fight.

We are assured that the people of the towns of America can easily raise enough food, in yards and outlying lots to release for our hard-pressed Allies all they need. Will we do it? The answer to this question is up to the people of every American town; up to every citizen in it; up to your town and you.

There would have been a far more serious shortage in supplies the past winter but for the increased home garden last year. But this year, they must be multiplied many times to avert suffering here and ruin abroad.

No family of limited means can afford this year to be without a garden. Food will be hard to get in many places, at any price, for

railroads and shipping will be strained as never before to meet war needs, and foods from a distance cannot be depended upon. Fortunately garden production is quick.

There are many thousands of villages, towns, and cities in this country. In and about nearly every one of them there are idle lands that can be gardened; and men, women, boys, and girls who have the strength and can take the time to do it. In practically every one of them there are people who understand how to do it, and can direct those who do not, and teams, implements, manures and other needed things. Shall these vast human, land and other productive means, in and about our thousands of towns, be wasted, when the fate of our Allies, the fate of our brave soldiers and the fate of this nation depends on their being used to produce food? That question, Mr. Hoover tell us, depends on the American people, upon us and you! If the people of American towns have not got men and women intelligent enough to realize the need for action and patriotic enough to organize, on their own account, and get action and results, we may expect disaster. Shall our children's children say we threw away the liberty our ancestors won for us and them?

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It is nothing more important than good paper in the home. So write us that THE CITIZEN occupies this place in their homes.

IN OUR OWN STATE

It has been announced that a fourth officers' training school will be opened May 15 at Camp Zachary Taylor.

The grand jury closed a two weeks' session at Whitesburg, having returned 110 indictments, most of which were for the illegal traffic in whisky and pistol toting. Four murder cases were investigated.

Notwithstanding losses in revenue occasioned by reduction in tax rate and classification, it is estimated that Kentucky's revenue this year will exceed that of last year by \$2,000,000.

As Garrard County's allotment in the Liberty Loan drive is \$148,000, the people of this good county are proud of the fact that her citizens have subscribed over \$180,000, which will more than likely be increased to over \$200,000 before the closing of the time allowed.

The Kentucky Educational Association, which opened its annual convention in Louisville Wednesday, held the first meeting at Liberty Theater, Camp Zachary Taylor, Wednesday night at 8 o'clock following an inspection of the camp as guests of Gen. Hale.

Sixteen young men will leave Lancaster on April 26 for Camp Zachary Taylor, being the first to be called under the second draft.

At Sergeant in Letcher County, Howard Blanton, a young farmer is said to have shot and seriously wounded Lloyd Bates, his brother-in-law, during an altercation. Blanton escaped and has not been arrested.

The jury in the case of the Commonwealth against Thomas Smith, after reporting hopelessly hung for several times, at length reached a decision, giving him eight years in the Kentucky reformatory. Smith killed J. V. Lang, Y. M. C. A. worker, at McRoberts, in Letcher County, January 5, this year. He was formerly of Newport and was well known.

Charging that it was through gross negligence on the part of the officers of the German Savings Fund Company Building Association that Geo. L. Martin was able to embezzle the sum of \$253,470.61, the Fidelity & Columbia Trust Company, trustee for the defunct association, Friday brought suit to recover the whole amount.

Kentucky leads all the States of the St. Louis Federal Reserve district in the sale of Liberty Bonds. With a total of \$19,696,350, Kentucky has oversubscribed its quota. Indiana comes second for the district. For the nation nearly one-half of the \$3,000,000,000 minimum has been raised, with the campaign half over today. Treasury officials, though not pessimistic, warn against overconfidence.

Soldiers Are Rushed To France.

Washington.—American troops are going abroad at the rate of 5,000 or more a day. Draft calls indicate this fact that the War Department is not making an effort to conceal the fact that at least 150,000 men are being added monthly to the reserves in France with which the war is finally to be won. Within a period of 40 hours calls for 304,000 men went recently from the office of the Provost Marshal General. Room must be made for these men to camp. The whole number is to be in camp within 60 days of this order, the last increment to be in camp May 10.

Take Refuge Behind Mine Fields.

London.—British and German light forces clashed in the waters east of the great German fortress Heligoland, the British Admiralty announced. After the exchange of a few shots at long range the German warships took refuge behind their mine field. The statement follows: "British light forces operating in Heligoland Bight Saturday obtained touch with enemy light forces, who retired behind the mine field. A few shots were exchanged at extreme range. One enemy destroyer was observed to be hit. All our ships returned without casualties."

Strengthen your patriotism by exercising it with a pair of Liberty Bonds.

If the Samnies can die for Liberty, surely you can buy for it.

BARON STEPHEN BURIAN



Baron Stephen Burian has been appointed minister of foreign affairs of Austria-Hungary to succeed Count Czernin. Burian retains his portfolio as minister of finance.

EARTHQUAKE WRECKS 2 CALIFORNIA TOWNS

BUILDINGS TUMBLE TO GROUND
—LIVES ARE SNUFFED OUT
IN COAST DISASTER.

Hemet and San Jacinto Suffer Most
Damage—Heavy Losses Reported
From Other Cities.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Los Angeles, Cal.—At least two towns were practically destroyed, several others suffered severe damage, at least three lives were lost and many persons were injured in a sharp earthquake shock in Southern California. The vibration was from west to east and lasted 45 seconds, according to the Mt. Lowe Observatory. It extended as far southwest as Kingman, Ariz. Hemet and San Jacinto, 80 miles from Los Angeles, on a branch of the Santa Fe Railroad, were practically destroyed by the quake, every business house being laid flat. Two lives were lost. The property loss at Hemet is estimated at \$250,000 by merchants and property owners. San Jacinto suffered a like loss.

The quake, which came with such warning as was afforded by a brief light shock lasting perhaps ten seconds, was the most severe ever experienced here. For 30 seconds the buildings rocked and swayed, and the ground heaved so that persons standing in the streets and fleeing from their homes were even thrown from their feet. As the ground tremors increased, the walls of brick buildings in the business section toppled over. The roofs creaked and groaned and then fell, often giving way before the side walls had started.

The hills surrounding the towns were obscured by a dense haze, which many people first believed presaged an eruption from some old volcanic crater, but which were caused by thick clouds of dust.

One man who was watching the hills at the time of the greatest disturbance said that Strawberry Peak, a large mountain, appeared to rise bodily and then drop back into place. No word has been received from the numerous families settled on its slopes, but it was assumed here that they escaped personal harm, as did most people in the two towns. Confusion was added to the destruction here by damage to the lines of the water company, which takes its flow for city use from a nearby stream. Its dam was unharmed, but the distributing system was severely damaged and numerous breaks made trouble for the residents until the flow was stopped. Gas mains were also badly broken and traffic interrupted. There was no disorder in the city, the home guards here having turned out promptly and taken charge of the policing, while a hastily organized force of citizens performed the same service at San Jacinto.

AIRPLANE TO LOCATE BANDITS

Mexican Commander at Juarez Will
Use a Flying Machine on the
Border.

El Paso, Tex., April 22.—A military airplane, which was received at Juarez, Mex., yesterday from Mexico City, is to be used to search for bandits along the international border, according to Maj. J. Gomez Tagle, commander of the Juarez garrison. Major Tagle is an experienced aviator and will instruct his officers in the use of the machine.

There's no such thing as conscientious objection to buying a Liberty Bond.

In buying Liberty Bonds you can let your money go, yet watch it grow.

URGES U. S. TO DOUBLE LOANS RAISED BY FOE

One in Ten Subscribers in Germany to One in Eleven in America.

WANT 20,000,000 TO BUY

National Loan Headquarters at Washington Issues Review of Third Liberty Loan Campaign Now Half Finished—Speed Is Sought.

Washington, April 22.—While American arms are meeting German force on the battle front in France, American Liberty loans must match and overtop Germany's popular war credits, said a review issued by national loan headquarters, with the loan campaign half finished.

As compared with the United States' two war loans, the first for \$2,000,000,000, with 4,500,000 subscribers, and the second for \$3,880,000,000, with 9,600,000 or more subscribers, or a total of \$5,880,000,000 for the two, the German people have subscribed the equivalent of \$17,345,000,000 in seven loans, the greater number of subscribers in any one of which was 6,788,000. This was in the sixth loan, floated after more than two years of war, and about one in every ten of Germany's population bought bonds. In the United States about one in eleven subscribed to the second Liberty loan.

Would Double German Record.

For the third loan, now being offered, the treasury hopes to get 20,000,000 subscribers, and double Germany's best record for wide distribution of these government war securities.

"Have you bought your bonds and become one of the 20,000,000?" asks the headquarters review. "Have you helped to make America's loan overtop Germany's?" Do you know that a wide distribution of the bonds results in less financial displacement and provides better assurance that the bonds will not be placed upon the market, but will be held by their purchasers? This is not mere financial theory—it is definite fact, which you, whoever you are, must help to meet with your purchase of Liberty bonds."

Germany is four times deeper in debt on account of the war than the United States, says the Liberty loan review. Yet her population is only two-thirds as great, and her national wealth is estimated about one-third that of the United States. At the end of 1917 every man, woman and child in Germany bore on an average \$379 of public debt, while the per capita public debt of the United States is about \$75.

Would Analyze Figures.

"Look well at these figures," says the headquarters review, "and see why it should not be such a great task for the people of this country within the next two weeks to oversubscribe this \$3,000,000,000 loan of ours a billion or two. But to do it will require your subscription."

Germany's national debt last December was reported as \$25,408,000,000, of which \$24,343,000,000 has developed since the war started. The United States public debt before the third loan campaign started was about \$7,758,000,000,000, of which the \$5,880,000,000 of the first and second loan represent the bulk of the war debt.

"It is debt we owe ourselves, however," observes the statement. "When we pay the debt the money will stay in the country. It isn't like tribute to a foreign power. We, the nation, will pay our debt when these Liberty bonds fall due."

Total of German Loans.

Germany's seven war loans, according to the Liberty loan review, have been reported as follows:

	Subscribers	Amount
First	4,500,000	\$1,960,000,000
Second	9,600,000	3,880,000,000
Third	2,966,418	2,960,000,000
Fourth	5,279,646	2,640,000,000
Fifth	3,800,976	2,540,000,000
Sixth	6,788,000	3,600,000,000
Seventh	5,213,373	3,000,000,000

Austria-Hungary's public debt recently was \$10,018,000,000, of which all but \$3,985,000,000 has grown up since the war, and most has been raised from popular loans.

America's allies also have had "Liberty loans" of their own, and all have raised proportionately more than the people of the United States have been called on to produce. Great Britain's public debt is above \$27,630,000,000, France's \$22,227,000,000 and Italy's \$6,076,000,000. War has caused the bulk of these, and from the pockets of the people has come most of the money to keep the war machinery going.

Putting this loan over the top will be talking to the Kaiser in the language of Liberty.

Ring the Liberty Bell, folks, don't tell it.

WORLD NEWS

The German drive to cut a path to the sea is stopped, for the present, at least. Signs are apparent that the different sides of the German army may unite for another attempt to break through the Allies' lines at some point between Amiens and Arras. The German loss has been very heavy.

The United States has established a naval base in the Azores Islands. This will be an advantage for the repair of submarine destroyers, and can likewise be used for a landing to airplanes. Incidentally, it protects the trade along the coast and adds greatly to the possibility of getting supplies to France.

On the authority of Marccossin, a noted correspondent, who has just returned from Europe, the former Russian premier, Kerensky, is in Switzerland and is nearing the end of his life. It has been reported for sometime that he was in poor health, but the information was indefinite. The downfall of this Russian leader was a misfortune for the Allies.

Prince Lichnowsky, the German Ambassador to England at the outbreak of the war, is now in disfavor in his own country because of statements that criticized the foreign policy of Germany at that critical time. For sometime his views have not been known because they were in the form of secret memoranda. They have now become known, and the Prince is virtually a prisoner in his own country.

Count Czernin, the Foreign Minister of Austria-Hungary has resigned, as a result of the disclosures connected with the letter of Emperor Charles to his relative in France, suggesting liberal terms of peace. It is now remembered that President Wilson's efforts to separate Austria from Germany took place at that same time; and there was evidently more basis for his effort than was realized.

English warships have been active during the week. Twelve German trawlers were destroyed in the narrow passage of water between Denmark and Sweden, called the Cattenagat. The bay of Heligoland has also been entered, and a small engagement occurred with the lower class of German vessels. The latter were forced to retire to the section of the bay which is protected by mines. A raid was also made on the German submarine bases on the Belgian coast and a number of old cruisers loaded with concrete were sunk to block the channel.

The Home Rule and Conscription policy for Ireland are the basis of much uneasiness in England and elsewhere. The bill has passed its second reading in the House of Commons and seems likely to succeed. In Ireland, the Nationalists and the Sinn Feiners, or republicans, are uniting to oppose Home Rule, and the Catholic priests are taking pledges from the people that they will resist conscription.

The Bolsheviks have given orders that the supplies collected at the port of Vladivostok be forwarded to European Russia. The Allies have never agreed to deliver them to the radicals who deserted the cause. So great opposition is being shown that the Japanese have asked for re-enforcements, to guard the supplies. English marines are aiding the Japanese.

The English and French have landed troops at Mourmansk, on the shores of the Arctic ocean, for the purpose of aiding the Russians to defend themselves against the ambitious Finns. The expansion of Finland has come to be another problem of the war, because it will count as an ally of Germany; and the Finns are a people of much political capacity.

As a diversion from the main military plan, the Germans have made a sharp attack to divide the French and American troops on the Toul sector. They used their storm forces, and the attack is reported to have been more severe than those at Verdun, and yet it failed of success. The lines at first bent back, but before the close of the fight the original positions were resumed. American soldiers fought to the sat-

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